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## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS contain the Report of Capt. McClintock giving an account of the safe return of Lady Franklin's Final Searching Expedition, and of the result of their explorations—by which they ascertained the fate of Sir John Franklin, the loss of his vessels, and the dispersion and destruction of their crews. We make an extract:

"Re-crossing the Strait to King William's Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 27th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschell a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocketbook was found, containing a few letters. These, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion, that the men dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschell next day we examined Simpson's cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the ceiling of which has been removed, and the interior of the tent, which I still retain, is, that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria, on the 28th of April, Lieutenant Hobson made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of 10 feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may, perhaps, have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the southwest a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained.

After about three miles north of Point Victory a small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found. On the 6th of May Lieutenant Hobson picked his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:—"This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechey Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. 46', and were lost in lat. 70 deg. 55' N. and long. 98 deg. 23' W. Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th of June 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848 the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. N. W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier." This paper was dated April 25, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men.

A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewn about, as if large every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boots, cooking utensils, ironwork, rope, blocks, carvass, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "Frederic Hornby, R. N.," a small medicine chest, &c., &c.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieutenant Gore and M. de Vaux, in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

Lieutenant Hobson continued his search until within a few days' march of Cape Herschell, without finding any trace of the wrecks or of natives. He left full information of his important discoveries for me; therefore, when returning northward by the west shore of King William Island, I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found.

Soon after leaving Cape Herschell the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after rounding the west point of the island they ceased altogether. This shore is extremely low and almost utterly destitute of vegetation. Numerous banks of shingle and low islands lie off it, and beyond these an impenetrable packed ice.

When in latitude 69 deg. 09' N., and long. 99 deg. 27' W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieutenant Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction.

She measured 28 feet in length by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted and made as light as possible, but the clothing was so soaked and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of provisions was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also 30 lb. or 40 lb. of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieutenant Hobson, and some few by myself. On the 5th of June I reached Point Victory without having found any thing further. The clothing, &c., was again examined for documents, note books, &c., without success; a record placed in the cairn, and another buried 10 feet true north of it.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred upon my return journey to the ship, which we

reached on the 19th of June, five days after Lieutenant Hobson.

The shore of King William Island, between its north and west extremes, Cape Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by the Esquimaux since the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, as the cairns and articles lying strewn about, which are in their eyes of priceless value, remain untouched."

The proceedings of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session at Richmond, were, last week, of no very general interest, and related mostly to the introduction of matters to be acted on hereafter. We have before us several letters from friends in Richmond, not intended for publication, which speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the citizens of Richmond, and of the agreeable time which the numerous visitors there experience. The religious services in the churches are largely attended. The hotels are full, but the accommodations are, generally, very good. Everything so far, in and out of the Convention, has moved on harmoniously. It is thought that the crowd in Richmond will continue until the Convention adjourns.

At the close of the State Fair, at Albany, N. Y., on the 7th, ex-Senator Dix delivered the closing address, and selected for his subject, "The Importance of the Foreign Grain and Provision Market to the Farmers of the United States." He stated and enlarged upon the following proposition: "That Europe cannot raise a sufficient amount of food for the consumption of its increasing population, and that, even with the most abundant harvests, there will be an annual deficiency which can only be supplied by the United States." Producing statistics to show that the annual loss in the United States from abuse of the soil is to be computed by hundreds of millions, the learned speaker urged that in New York less than a century ago, the wheat crop averaged over twenty-five bushels per acre, whilst now it is about twelve. In Ohio, one of the most fertile States in the Union, the deterioration was even more rapid. The fault seems to be in extracting everything from the land and giving nothing back.

The Baltimore American announces the decease of Thomas Elliott, who died on Thursday last at Arvonale, his farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Elliott was born in Bucks county, in that State, and chose Baltimore for his residence, where, as a merchant miller, he was noted for his industry and enterprise, and for many years was one of the most prominent men in that city. He was subsequently chosen President of the Union Bank of Maryland, over which institution he presided for a long time with marked ability. About twenty-five years ago he retired from the cares of city life, and although during that period he visited Baltimore only twice, or thrice, he ever retained the warmest feelings for the city in which he had passed the most active portion of his life.

A paragraph in yesterday's Gazette announced the death of John M. Chilton, esq., an eminent lawyer of the New Orleans Bar. His friends in this part of our State have received telegraphic dispatches confirming the news. He was a native of Loudoun county, Va., but for years had resided in the South. He died at Vicksburg, after a protracted illness, while on a visit to his old friends and acquaintances in that place. His memory will long be affectionately cherished by all who knew him.

It is now reported from Washington, that the Government does not approve of the action of Minister Ward and Commodore Tatnall, at Peking, and that instructions, which have been prepared by the Department of State, will shortly be despatched to Mr. Ward, directing him to maintain a strict neutrality, and to avoid any co-operation with the French and English movements against the Chinese. These instructions are similar to those given to Commissioner Reed.

Mr. Thomas J. Mayall, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who has long been engaged in the enterprise, has succeeded in producing a composition, the basis of which is India rubber combined with emery, from which are manufactured files, emery wheels, grinding stones, hones, razor-strops, and knife sharpeners, and a variety of other articles of like nature.

Mrs. Matilda Klein, wife of Dr. Carl Klein, of New York, took a quantity of Chloroform on Thursday evening, for the purpose of relieving the toothache. During the night her daughter, who slept in the same room, heard her moaning as if in pain. About three o'clock on the following morning she was found lying on the floor by the side of the bed quite dead.

The duel in California between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry, it will be seen, resulted in the death of the former and not of the latter, as was at first reported. The event had caused much excitement in San Francisco. Mr. Broderick was a man of middle age, and before his departure for California had been a prominent Democratic politician of the city of New York.

The British Minister (Lord Lyons) last week visited the Washington Navy-Yard, and was received with distinguished honors. He was accompanied by some of his suite. A salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the Marine Band, accompanied by the full band, was drawn up in line, and greeted him with military honors.

Twenty-four of the principals of the public schools in New York have been denied their pay, because they declined, or refused, to open their schools with Bible reading. The matter will probably be taken to the Courts.

The United States revenue officers, in New York, have recently discovered a heavy fraud upon the revenue, perpetrated, it is alleged, by an importer named Herick. The accused has been arrested and held in \$50,000 bail.

On Friday night, the coffee and spice establishment of Messrs. Wright, Gillies & Co., Washington street, New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$60,000; insurance \$2,800.

The fatal case of yellow fever reported at New Orleans last week, is said to have originated on a steambot at Vicksburg. Wm. King, of Pennsylvania, was the victim.

On Thursday the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Town Hall, in Shepherdstown, came off—and drew together a large attendance.

The last news from England says that thirty of the crew of the Great Eastern steamship had been arrested and tried at Weymouth for mutinous conduct in refusing to wash the decks when ordered. The two ring leaders were sentenced for three weeks and a month imprisonment, respectively, at hard labor, and the remainder for a fortnight each. The evidence showed that the ship's crew was far from complete.

The English journals strongly denounced the incomplete and hurried manner in which the ship was sent to sea. A vague rumor has been current that her first voyage would be postponed until next year, and that in the interim she would be exhibited at the principal ports in the kingdom. This, however, is authoritatively contradicted, and she is still advertised to leave Holyhead for Portland on Oct. 20.

Mayor Swann of Baltimore, has issued a series of orders to the Police of that city, in relation to their duty on Election day, which orders, the American friends, are ample and sufficient for every necessary purpose, and if faithfully carried out by the police are all that can be desired. It is understood that the Mayor has assumed the responsibility of holding all who are arrested during the day until the closing of the polls, the police Magistrate having received instructions to that effect. They provide for an unobstructed access to the polls, and urge on the Judges the faithful performance of their duties, in ordering the arrest of fraudulent voters, and the closing of the windows whenever any obstruction takes place.

Judge Ludlow, in Philadelphia on Saturday morning, delivered his decision in the case of Wm. H. Jeandelle, charged with a breach of the peace in running a passenger railway car on the Sabbath, and ordered the discharge of the defendant, the arrest having been premature. The Judge, however, decided that by the common law of Pennsylvania, every citizen is entitled to enjoy the first day of the week in undisturbed quiet and repose, that he may exercise his "natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience," and whatever actual noise or disorder hinders, seriously, or destroys altogether this inalienable right, is, and always has been a breach of the peace.

Thos. Barlow, esq., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Washington, Pa., on Saturday night last, was found lying near the steps leading from the back yard to the porch of his house, and from the cold and rigid condition of the body it was evident that it had been dead some hours. An examination of the spot soon made it very clear that he had fallen from the porch, which is about four feet high, striking the hard ground with his head, and that the result of his fall was a violent and fatal concussion of the brain, resulting in instant death.

Sir John Bowring, one of the first linguists in Europe, while speaking of the Peiho, at a meeting of the British Association, recently held at Aberdeen, said:

"He observed with regret that in maps and in correspondence, this river was called the Peiho. No Chinaman would know it by that name. Peiho means simply the river in the north—any river flowing north of the locality where you may then be. The real name is Pien-sin-ho, that is, the river of Tien-sin. He would like to see the correspondence and maps corrected on this point."

The United States steamer Crusader sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Thursday afternoon, and after stopping at the Fort for about an hour to take in powder, sailed directly for sea. When near the Lazaretto, the canoe in which he was sailing with a canal boat, loaded with coal, and the latter was sunk. Three or four miles lost their lives.

The Hon. Edward Everett, it is said, will preach a sermon for the Rev. Mr. Hale, in Boston, during that gentleman's absence in Europe.

The Late Sir John Franklin.

For years no one has doubted that the Franklin expedition was entirely lost. Meantime his wife, with a devotion, perseverance and self-sacrifice that is world-known, has set on foot and encouraged one expedition after another, to make search for her husband. Her fervent appeals and her determined example have aroused a wide-spread sympathy, and chivalrous men in England and in America have freely given time, treasure, health, and life time to further his plans, and to the reward, if possible, her husband's and constant love with intelligence of a positive import. She has now the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that Sir John Franklin died a year before the failure of the expedition, and three years before the hour of despair and suffering, when the horrible silence of the Arctic Winter closed in upon the last remnant of the hardy and heroic men, who have given their names to immortality.

Sir John Franklin was born April 16th, 1786, and was consequently 61 years old at the time of his death. In 1820, he was made Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and he remained till 1823. In 1845 he started on the expedition from which he never returned.—N. Y. Com.

The New Anglo-French war with China. The latest English papers contain clear indications of the manner in which the public in England desire and expect that the disastrous defeat of Admiral Hope's squadron at Taku is to be avenged. A large army and a powerful fleet are to be sent to the mouths of the Peiho and other parts of the Chinese coast, and to "assail the whole empire," and with a view to "teach the Emperor and his subjects of every age and degree that England insists on the fulfillment to the last letter of the obligations of treaties once concluded. No pretence of mercy towards simple-hearted and unoffending natives" is to be shown; stern, terrible vengeance is to be inflicted on the entire Chinese race, and after the fearful lesson is taught, and the object of the invasion is attained, the London Morning Post, the reputed organ of the government, says that "the wealth of China must pay the piper." The same feelings seem to animate the French government and people. Private frigates are to be sent to China to join the force with which "Western civilization is to teach the Celestials" that, when they make a compact with Europeans, they must abide by its terms. Numbers of French soldiers are also under orders for the Peiho, and orders have been sent out to the Governor General of British India to send thither as many regiments as he can spare.—Wash. Con.

The Influence of Helladon.—Thomas Packer, a Unitarian and man of family, residing in Cincinnati, near the Little Miami railroad depot, having been suffering severely from a nervous attack for several days, took an overdose of belladonna to quiet his disordered mind, which so excited his brain that during the night he rose from his bed and, throwing up the window, leaped out. He fell about thirty-five feet, and would in all probability have been killed but for an intervening frame shed, on the top of which he alighted, breaking his left arm, very badly, spraining his ankle, and receiving several contusions upon the body.

MEANS HOLY CONSCIENCE.—Our obituary notices of Saturday, announced the almost simultaneous deaths of Mrs. Wm. D. Cori and Mrs. George W. Eaverson. The husbands of these ladies are partners in business under the firm of Eaverson & McCord, South Charles street, and both within twenty-four hours last of their lives. Both were in the prime of their life, and surrounded by all the ties of family friendship and affection, which make such a loss hard to bear. The funerals of both took place the same hour yesterday, in Greenmount Cemetery.—Baltimore American of Yesterday

THE PUTNAM PHALANX, having paid Mr. Everett the compliment of a salute, when passing his residence, on Wednesday, the great orator came out on his balcony, and made them the following speech:—"I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of this salute. A compliment of this kind, usually paid only to those in high office, or marked out as exponents of the public power, must be considered a very distinguished attention by a person like myself, wholly withdrawn from public life.

"I do not, however, require a personal honor of this kind to lead me to share the gratification which your visit affords to our community. The character of the company has gone before you. Conspicuous as individuals among the substantial citizens of Hartford, you cannot but command respect as members of the city, for many reasons, remarkable enough that I do not echo the general sentiment in bidding you cordially welcome.

"The friends of our militia system are gratified that it is receiving the participation of citizens like those who compose the Putnam Phalanx. That system was long ago pronounced by John Adams one of the four pillars of the prosperity of New England. In the opinion of that eminent and sagacious statesman and patriot, the Volunteer Militia was entitled to be placed by the side of the Church, the School-house, and the municipal organizations of New England, as one of the main elements of the public welfare and safety.

Senator Broderick Killed. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The overland mail of the 16th, which arrived here to-day, brings intelligence that the duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry, of the supreme court of the State of California, took place near San Francisco on the morning of the 13th. Mr. Broderick fell at the first fire, pierced through the lungs. He lingered until half-past nine on the morning of the 16th, when he died. Judge Terry was unhurt.—The community was profoundly agitated.

Of the origin and progress, up to the 12th ultimo, of the difficulty which has terminated thus fatally to one of the parties, we have the following account in a late letter to the New York Times:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12, 1859.—The excitement here, since the election, has related to an expected duel between Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court, and Senator David C. Broderick. In June last, soon after the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Broderick, while sitting at a public table at the International Hotel in this city, got into controversy with a Mr. Perley, an intimate personal friend of Judge Terry, by harsh remarks concerning the latter, who, in a speech before the Convention, had spoken disparagingly of the Senator in his present attitude of hostility to the Democratic party. Mr. Broderick, at the time, told Perley that he expected him to carry his remarks to the Judge, and intimidated his readiness to hold himself responsible for his language.

"Out of this transaction a correspondence occurred between Perley and Broderick. Mr. Broderick declined Mr. Perley's challenge, alleging as a reason that he, a Senator of the United States, could not have such an issue with the party challenging, but intimating that after the pending canvass was over he would accept an invitation from Judge Terry himself.

"It appears that on Thursday last, as soon as the result of the election was ascertained, Judge Terry sent a challenge to Mr. Broderick, but up to this hour the entire affair has been conducted with so much secrecy that nobody can give us any reliable particulars. It is known, however, that the actual seconds are, for Mr. Broderick, Hon. Jos. C. McKibben, and for Judge Terry, Calhoun Benjamin, esq. These and other confidential friends have been laboring in vain to effect a reconciliation; but the Judge will not accept of terms of settlement other than an unconditional withdrawal of the offensive remarks made by Mr. Broderick, and an apology therefor. It is well known that the Judge some time since determined to pursue the matter to the bitter end, as soon as the time arrived to which Mr. Broderick had postponed the adjustment of these personal matters, and it is presumed that he will not yield."

The San Juan Difficulty.

The American occupation of the Island of San Juan attracts considerable attention in the British journals.

The Times editorially states the facts of the case, and says fortunately the affair is in good hands, and we trust there can be no reason to doubt that the Governments of the two countries will proceed to a decision in the same spirit of moderation and equity by which the views of the question have hitherto been characterized. The article concludes as follows:

"It is not a question of convenience, but of justice. The decision should depend upon the terms of the treaty, fairly interpreted, and it was evidently not doubted by either government, a short time ago, that this interpretation could be discovered. If, however, it should prove that the existing Convention cannot be so applied as to satisfy the contracting parties, there can surely be no reason why two states which have now adjusted their respective limits across an entire continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should not complete the work in the narrow waters of Vancouver's Island. The Americans may assure themselves that in such negotiations they will meet with no feelings but those of fairness and amity on the part of this country. It would be hard indeed if children of the same stock, who can feel the sympathies of blood and lineage, as they were felt and expressed in the waters of the Peiho, should find much difference in the adjustment of a secondary question on the coast of the Pacific."

The London Post also again refers to the subject, and says if the importance of San Juan to the two countries be considered, there can be no doubt that its possession by England may be said to be absolutely necessary to the security of British Columbia. It thinks the Government of Washington can have nothing to gain by the violent and unjustifiable proceeding of Gen. Harney.

The General Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, OCT. 8.—The House of Bishops refused to concur with the House of Deputies in the selection of Chicago as the place for the next Triennial Convention, but voted in favor of Philadelphia.

In the House of Deputies, the Committee on Canons reported an amendment to canon five of 1832, in relation to the consecration of bishops, to the effect that if a bishop is elected within three months before a general convention his consecration shall be deferred until said meeting—in lieu of twenty months, as heretofore. They also reported against canon six, on assistant bishops.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, presented a report, in relation to the trustees' fund for disabled clergymen; but it was voted to let the matter remain in the hands of the trustees.

Resolutions relative to the resignation of Bishop Kemper were adopted.

The order of the day was postponed until Monday, and the House proceeded to sign the testimonials of the bishops.

The consecration of the bishops is to take place next Thursday.

CRUISE BIBLE.—There is at present in the possession of a lady in Golden Square a copy of Macklin's Bible, in 54 large octavo volumes, illustrated with nearly 7,000 engravings, from the age of Michael Angelo to that of Reynolds and West. The work also contains 260 original drawings or vignettes by Douthett. The prints and engravings include the works of Raffaele, Albert Durer, Callot, Rembrandt, and other masters, consisting of representations of every fact, circumstance, and object mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. There are, moreover, designs of trees, plants, flowers, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and insects, such, besides fossils, as have been placed in proof of an universal deluge. The most authentic scriptural allusions are bound up with the volume. The Bible was the property of the late Mr. Bowry, the publisher, who collected and arranged the engravings, etchings, and drawings at great expense and labor; and he is said to have been engaged upwards of thirty years rendering it perfect. It was insured in the Albion Insurance Office for £3,000.

AN AWE-STROCK BURGLAR.—A burglar entered a house in Henry street, Brooklyn, a few days since, and ransacked the lower rooms, after which he proceeded to the second story. In a chamber lay the remains of a child dressed for the grave, and in an inner room was the mother—the door connecting the two rooms being sufficiently ajar to enable her to see her child without being seen herself. The thief entered the chamber, his hands filled with booty, and continued his search till he discovered the dead, when uttering an audible sigh, he quietly laid down his ill-gotten burden and retired from the room and the house as empty-handed as when he entered. The mother, who in the midst of her grief, was too much agitated to raise an alarm.

THE MINERAL-WATER WEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Brownlow, who has been sojourning at the Virginia Springs during the summer, in his last letter to the Knoxville Whig, thus alludes to the visitors at the different watering-places of Virginia during the past season:

"Most of the visitors have left the mountains, and are either now at home, or on their way to the water-cure, or at the watering-places in the hope of realizing that benefit they have so anxiously sought. Visitors have thronged these mountains from every direction, in larger numbers than were ever known to be here before, and the season has been earlier and remained longer than usual. Most of the Proprietors have reaped abundant harvests. I have been at some trouble to learn the highest numbers that have been at the principal places, and have ascertained that the number was about as follows:

At the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.....1560  
At Rockbridge Alum Springs.....800  
At the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs.....400  
At the Old Sweet Springs.....200  
At the Hot Springs.....200  
At the Salt Springs.....200  
At the Oak Springs.....200  
At the Old Red Springs.....200  
At the Healing Springs.....200  
At the Warm Springs.....200  
At the Rawley Springs.....200  
At the Allegheny Springs.....200  
At the Roanoke Red Sulphur.....200  
There are a number of other numbers of the numerous family of Virginia Springs, from which I have no accurate report, at which there were from one to three hundred visitors. This great increase from year to year, of summer travel in the mountains, is certainly an interesting subject for contemplation. If it goes on increasing in the same ratio it has of late years, it will more than keep pace with all the efforts that can be made, on the part of Hotel keepers and Railroad companies, to accommodate the increasing numbers.

Mr. B. will be observed does not give the total number of visitors at each place, but only the large number at one time.—We think he under-estimates it in some cases—but, assuming his estimate to be correct, and making allowance for the other Springs that he does not mention, and for Old Point, we may safely say that there were at least ten thousand people at the different watering-places of Virginia during the season that has just passed.

This is an increase upon the former years, but it is not an accidental increase. We believe that the increase, for every succeeding year, will be steady and permanent. As long as the price of cotton keeps up, and we believe it will advance—the Southern people will flock more and more, every season, to the incomparable hygienic fountains of the Old Dominion.—Lynchburg Virginian.

CHURCHILL HEAD DRESSES, Hair Nets, French Cuffs, Fancy Hair Pins, Fancy Goggles and Jet Top Combs, for sale at  
RICHARDS,

Edward Everett on the "Militia." The Putnam Phalanx, having paid Mr. Everett the compliment of a salute, when passing his residence, on Wednesday, the great orator came out on his balcony, and made them the following speech:—"I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of this salute. A compliment of this kind, usually paid only to those in high office, or marked out as exponents of the public power, must be considered a very distinguished attention by a person like myself, wholly withdrawn from public life.

"I do not, however, require a personal honor of this kind to lead me to share the gratification which your visit affords to our community. The character of the company has gone before you. Conspicuous as individuals among the substantial citizens of Hartford, you cannot but command respect as members of the city, for many reasons, remarkable enough that I do not echo the general sentiment in bidding you cordially welcome.

"The friends of our militia system are gratified that it is receiving the participation of citizens like those who compose the Putnam Phalanx. That system was long ago pronounced by John Adams one of the four pillars of the prosperity of New England. In the opinion of that eminent and sagacious statesman and patriot, the Volunteer Militia was entitled to be placed by the side of the Church, the School-house, and the municipal organizations of New England, as one of the main elements of the public welfare and safety.

"Our fathers relied upon the militia as a substitute for standing armies, which they considered as dangerous to the liberties of the people. So great was the aversion entertained to a large standing military force in time of peace that, in the Federal Convention, it was proposed as an article of the Constitution, that there never should be a standing army of more than five thousand men. After this proposition had been defeated for some time, General Washington rose, and great anxiety was felt to know what view would be taken by him of this proposal to place a constitutional limit to the standing military force of the country. He simply moved an amendment to the article, adding the further provision, that no invading army should ever exceed three thousand.

"Gentlemen, I hope and believe that a long time will elapse before the soil of the Union will be trod by an invading army, great or small; few things I think are less likely to happen. Should such an event ever take place, I need not say that the main reliance of the country for its protection and defence will not be on a standing army. To withdraw from commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, a sufficient number of men to station at every accessible point in our vast territory a standing military force, competent to face the enormous armies of Europe, is manifestly impossible. Our defensive establishment on land will, for a long time as now, consist of a moderate regular force; a body of well trained officers, reared at an admirable military school; an ample supply of arms placed in the hands of the people; fortifications at the vulnerable points, and then the all-pervading network of railroads, by which in twenty-four hours, a hundred thousand of the citizen soldiery of the country can be assembled at the point of danger.

"Mr. Commander and Gentlemen, I anticipate no such crisis; but if, among the possibilities of the future, it should arise, the spirit which animates your corps, pervading the mass of our fellow-citizens, will prove itself equal to any emergency."

Receiving and Weighing Grain.

A new era in the grain trade of New York was inaugurated on Wednesday last, by the opening of the Excelsior Stores and Elevator of which Messrs. Shaw, Faucher & Co. are the proprietors, located on the South pier of the Atlantic Docks. A numerous company, comprising many of the leading citizens of New York and Brooklyn, were assembled on the occasion, and witnessed with satisfaction the process of receiving, weighing, and distributing a boat load of wheat. Persons qualified to speak from experience and observation, pronounced the appliances of the Elevator, for performing this description of work, a vast improvement upon anything of the kind in operation in the Western States or elsewhere. The machinery for handling grain is driven by an engine of eighty-horse power. Grain may be distributed by the machinery to a point 250 feet on either side of the receiver, and the whole number of spouts is fifty-six. There are blowers in the top of the building to carry the dust, and to facilitate the cooling of the grain, and the machinery is so arranged that the Elevator can take up about 25,000 bushels per day and the appliances for weighing and delivering grain, either to vessels or to vehicles, are perfect.—New York Shipping List.

GERALD ROBERTS—\$20,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY STOLEN.—There was considerable excitement in the business portion of the city yesterday morning, caused by the announcement that the jewelry store of Mr. Benjamin L. Hood, on the south side of State street, just west of Broadway, had been robbed of jewelry valued at twenty thousand dollars. The Police were first apprised of the fact by a clerk in the store, named March. On repairing to the store it was found that a trap door leading to the basement had been bored on the under side, with an augur, and its fastenings removed.

There is a back door to the yard, divided from others with a wall easily climbed over. The other yards are attached to buildings in the rear on Beaver street, and which are accessible at various points. The entrance, it is thought, was made through the back door, and the police are now endeavoring to find out the identity of its being forced. The police in their examinations, found a box of jewelry lying in one of the yards in the rear of the store, indicating the course of retreat of the burglars. Though they took an immense quantity of goods, they left untouched all silver ware, and took only watches, chains, diamond rings, &c.—Albany Argus.

AN AWE-STROCK BURGLAR.—A burglar entered a house in Henry street, Brooklyn, a few days since, and ransacked the lower rooms, after which he proceeded to the second story. In a chamber lay the remains of a child dressed for the grave, and in an inner room was the mother—the door connecting the two rooms being sufficiently ajar to enable her to see her child without being seen herself. The thief entered the chamber, his hands filled with booty, and continued his search till he discovered the dead, when uttering an audible sigh, he quietly laid down his ill-gotten burden and retired from the room and the house as empty-handed as when he entered. The mother, who in the midst of her grief, was too much agitated to raise an alarm.

MEANS HOLY CONSCIENCE.—Our obituary notices of Saturday, announced the almost simultaneous deaths of Mrs. Wm. D. Cori and Mrs. George W. Eaverson. The husbands of these ladies are partners in business under the firm of Eaverson & McCord, South Charles street, and both within twenty-four hours last of their lives. Both were in the prime of their life, and surrounded by all the ties of family friendship and affection, which make such a loss hard to bear. The funerals of both took place the same hour yesterday, in Greenmount Cemetery.—Baltimore American of Yesterday

THE PUTNAM PHALANX, having paid Mr. Everett the compliment of a salute, when passing his residence, on Wednesday, the great orator came out on his balcony, and made them the following speech:—"I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of this salute. A compliment of this kind, usually paid only to those in high office, or marked out as exponents of the public power, must be considered a very distinguished attention by a person like myself, wholly withdrawn from public life.

"I do not, however, require a personal honor of this kind to lead me to share the gratification which your visit affords to our community. The character of the company has gone before you. Conspicuous as individuals among the substantial citizens of Hartford, you cannot but command respect as members of the city, for many reasons, remarkable enough that I do not echo the general sentiment in bidding you cordially welcome.

"The friends of our militia system are gratified that it is receiving the participation of citizens like those who compose the Putnam Phalanx. That system was long ago pronounced by John Adams one of the four pillars of the prosperity of New England. In the opinion of that eminent and sagacious statesman and patriot, the Volunteer Militia was entitled to be placed by the side of the Church, the School-house, and the municipal organizations of New England, as one of the main elements of the public welfare and safety.

"Our fathers relied upon the militia as a substitute for standing armies, which they considered as dangerous to the liberties of the people. So great was the aversion entertained to a large standing military force in time of peace that, in the Federal Convention, it was proposed as an article of the Constitution, that there never should be a standing army of more than five thousand men. After this proposition had been defeated for some time, General Washington rose, and great anxiety was felt to know what view would be taken by him of this proposal to place a constitutional limit to the standing military force of the country. He simply moved an amendment to the article, adding the further provision